Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of benzotropine, pergolide, amantadine, deprenyl and ropinerole, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 38, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

5-19. (cancelled)

20. (previously presented) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of benzotropine, pergolide, amantadine, deprenyl and ropinerole in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to form a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

21. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

22. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 21, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

23-34. (cancelled)

35. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

36. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

37. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 36, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

38. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

39. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the thin layer contains at least 80% drug by weight.

40. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 39, wherein the thin layer contains at least 95% drug by weight.

41. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol comprises at least 80% drug by weight.

42. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 41, wherein the condensation aerosol comprises at least 95% drug by weight.

43. (currently amended) The ~~method~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the thin layer has a thickness between 0.004 and 3 microns.

44. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support has the surface texture of a metal foil.

45. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

46. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug

is benzotropine.

47. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is pergolide.

48. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is amantadine.

49. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is deprenyl.

50. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is ropinerole.

51. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

52. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

53. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 52, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

54. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

55. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 54, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

56. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the thin layer contains at least 80% drug by weight.

57. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 56, wherein the thin layer contains at least 95% drug by weight.

58. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the condensation aerosol comprises at least 80% drug by weight.

59. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the condensation aerosol comprises at least 95% drug by weight.

60. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the thin layer has a thickness between 0.004 and 3 microns.

61. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the solid support has the surface texture of a metal foil.

62. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

63. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the drug is benzotropine.

64. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the drug is pergolide.

65. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the drug is amantadine.

66. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the drug is deprenyl.

67. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, wherein the drug is ropinerole.

68. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of benzotropine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing benzotropine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of benzotropine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% benzotropine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of between 0.2 and 3 microns.

69. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of pergolide, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing pergolide, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pergolide, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pergolide degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of between 0.2 and 3 microns.

70. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of amantadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing amantadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of amantadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% amantadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of between 0.2 and 3 microns.

71. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of deprenyl, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing deprenyl, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of deprenyl, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% deprenyl degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of between 0.2 and 3 microns.

72. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of ropinerole, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing ropinerole, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ropinerole, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ropinerole degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of between 0.2 and 3 microns.

73. (new) A method of producing benzotropine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing benzotropine, on a solid support, to form a vapor of benzotropine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% benzotropine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

74. (new) A method of producing pergolide in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing pergolide, on a solid support, to form a vapor of pergolide, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pergolide degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

75. (new) A method of producing amantadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing amantadine, on a solid support, to form a vapor of

amantadine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% amantadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

76. (new) A method of producing deprenyl in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing deprenyl, on a solid support, to form a vapor of deprenyl, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% deprenyl degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

77. (new) A method of producing ropinerole in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing ropinerole, on a solid support, to form a vapor of ropinerole, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ropinerole degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.